Kings Langley School
Unlocking Potential for Life

Year 8
‘How To Revise’ Evening

Thursday 29th January 2026

The Year 8 exams take place during the fortnight of **23rd February to 6th March**.

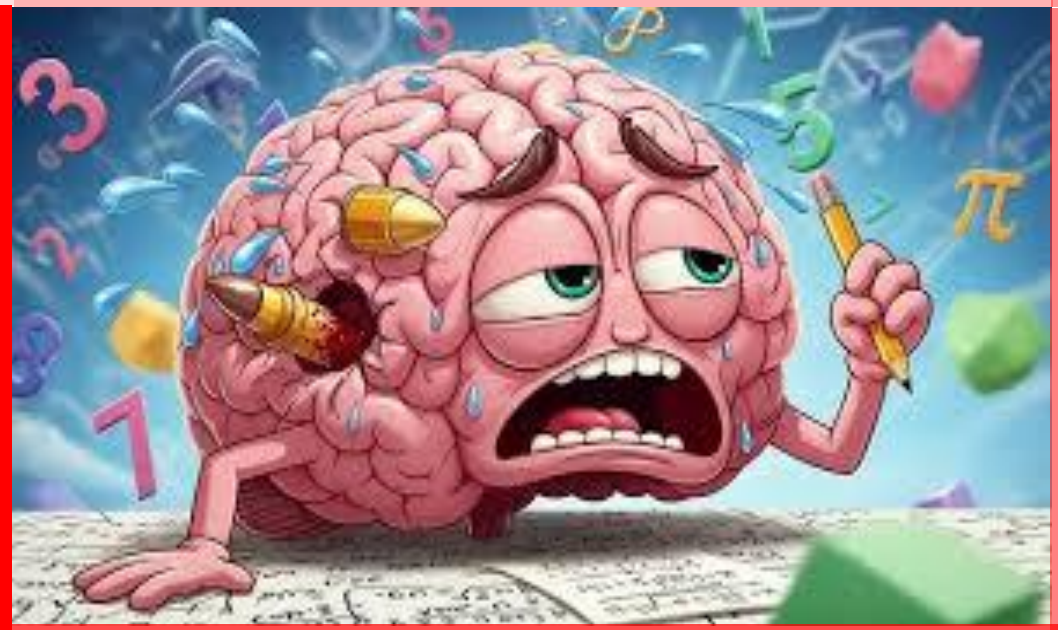
There are just over **3 weeks** until these exams start.

I'm rubbish in exams

I'm going to fail everything

I'll never get my GCSEs

I'll never have anything or be anyone



I'll never get a job

I'll end up living with mum and dad forever!

Catastrophising

- How do we stop our self-talk running away with itself? (Think back to Year 7)

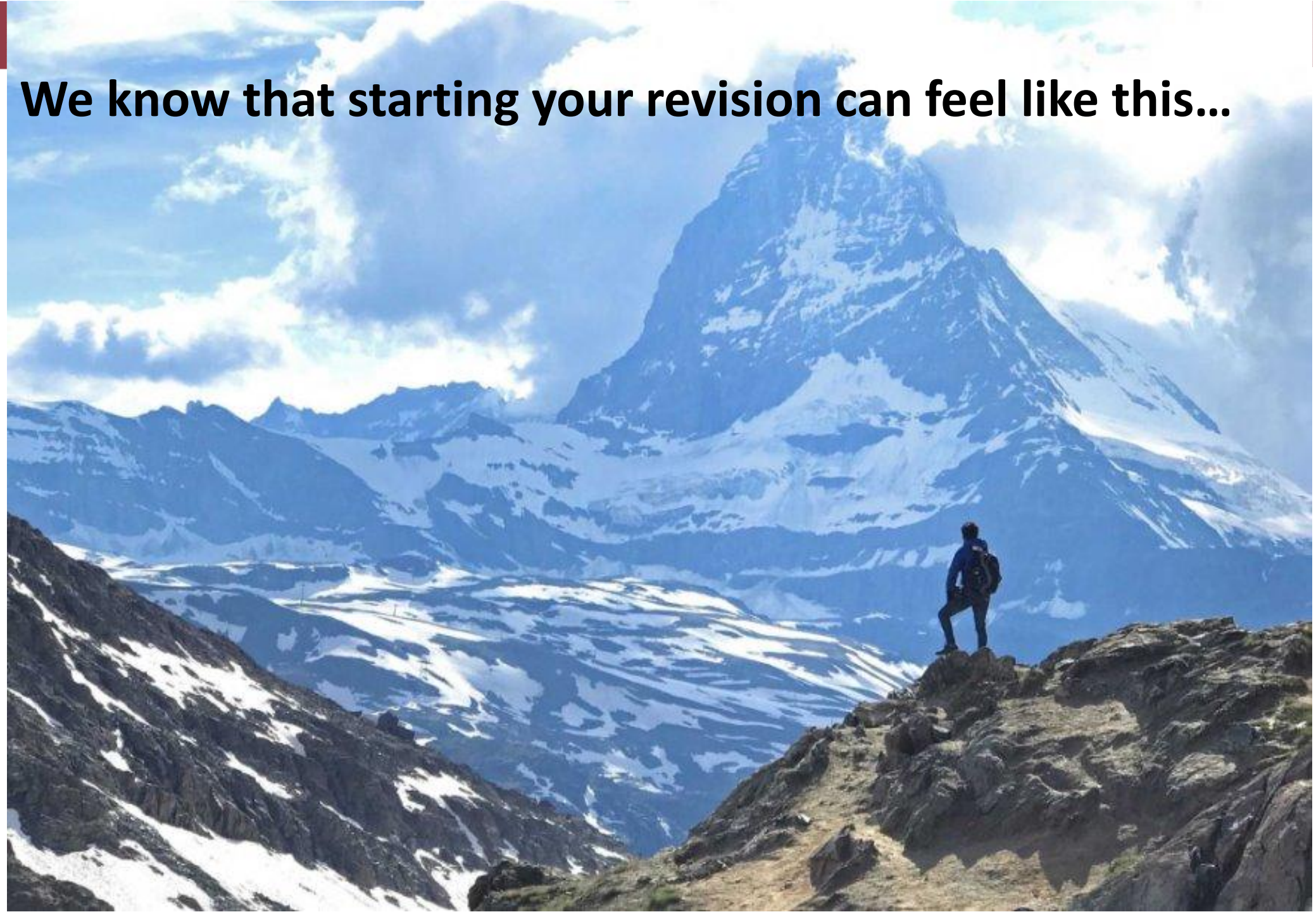
- When you think about the future, don't always assume that the worst will happen.
- When you think about the future, be a Sherlock Holmes and Put It Into Perspective:
- Think of the worst, best and most likely things that could happen.
- Think of plans of attack to *decrease* the worst, *increase* the best, and *cope* with the most likely.

Don't be Chicken Little!

I'm rubbish at exams...

- Let's examine the facts – Is this *really* true? For *all* things?
- Think about examples which show this is not true.
- Consider in the exams where it has gone wrong, are there any additional reasons? Not enough revision… left it until the last minute… don't like this subject so you have not worked as hard… Does this give you any avenues to follow up on?
- Consider what the worst, the best and the most likely is to happen. What can you do to avoid the worst? What will you need to do to have the best outcome? Based on facts, what is most likely to happen – are you ready for it?

We know that starting your revision can feel like this…



I feel anxious or overwhelmed because don’t know where to start.

I revise topics I already know rather than tackling harder work.

I use the same revision methods, often reading notes over and over.

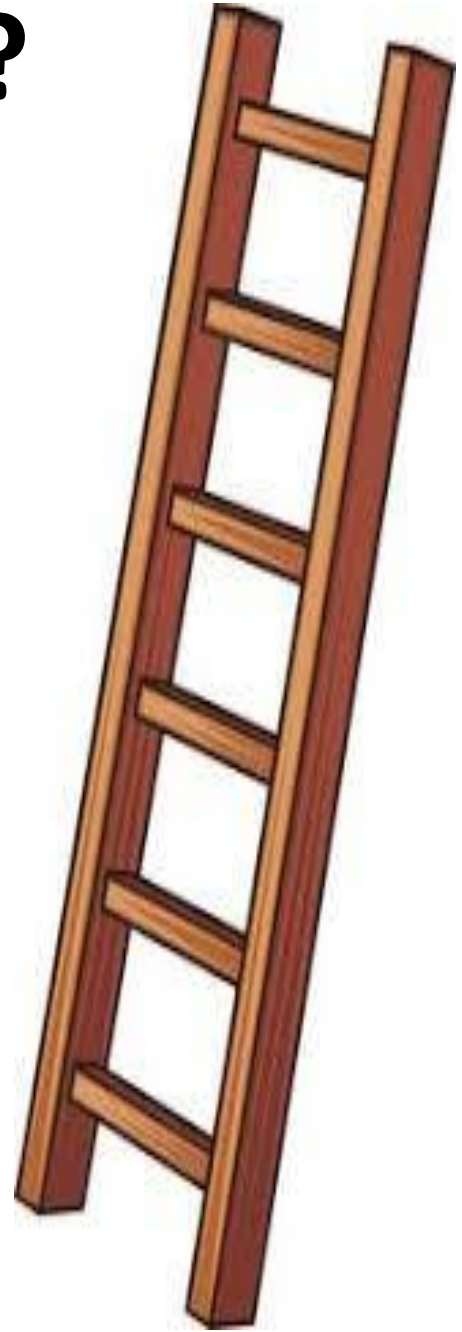
My mind wanders and I sometimes get bored revising.

The most important thing you can do is **to get started**, however small you start.

How do we deal with procrastination?

- Break tasks into smaller steps.
- Add appropriately-sized treats or rewards in-between steps.

- *What would be an appropriate treat or reward for 25 minutes of revision?*



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1. Planning your revision
2. Structuring your revision
3. Effective revision techniques

How To Revise!

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1. Planning your revision

1. Planning your revision

Set up a **revision timetable** to help you commit to doing regular revision at times that work for you – and stick to it!

	Monday 2nd February	Tuesday 3rd February	Wednesday 4th February	Thursday 5th February	Friday 6th February	Saturday 7th February	Sunday 8th February
8am-9am							
9am-10am							
10am-11am							
11am-12pm							
12pm-1pm							
1pm-2pm							
2pm-3pm							
3pm-4pm							
4pm-5pm							
5pm-6pm							
6pm-7pm							
7pm-8pm							

Subject	Number of sessions this week
Computer Sci	
Drama	
English	
Geography	
History	
Maths	
PRE	
Science	
French/Spanish	

Don't break the chain!

1. Planning your revision

Plan your revision in **25-minute segments**, with a 5-minute break in between sessions: the Pomodoro Technique.

Step 1 Choose a task you want to work on.

Step 2 Set a timer (ideally a wind-up timer rather than your phone) for 25 minutes. (This is called a "Pomodoro").

Step 3 Work on the task until the timer rings.

Step 4 Take a short 5-minute break with some active movement or fresh air.

Step 5 Repeat the cycle four times, then take a longer break (15-30 minutes). *Try to keep your breaks active.*

1. Planning your revision

- On the blank revision timetable for Week 1, block out any times when you aren't able to revise due to other commitments; e.g. football training, Guides, family lunch.
- Identify the times when you are going to revise and which subject you are going to revise when.
- Use the list of subjects on the right to keep a tally and make sure you are covering all subjects equally.

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2. Structuring your revision

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1. Use the **subject guidance** to check what you need to know for each subject and identify your priority areas.

2. Condense the information relating to each topic; for example, by creating **flashcards** or **mindmaps** from your lesson notes, knowledge organisers or other resources.

3. Cross off each point as you revise it, with the aim of covering all your priority areas by your exams.

2. Structuring your revision

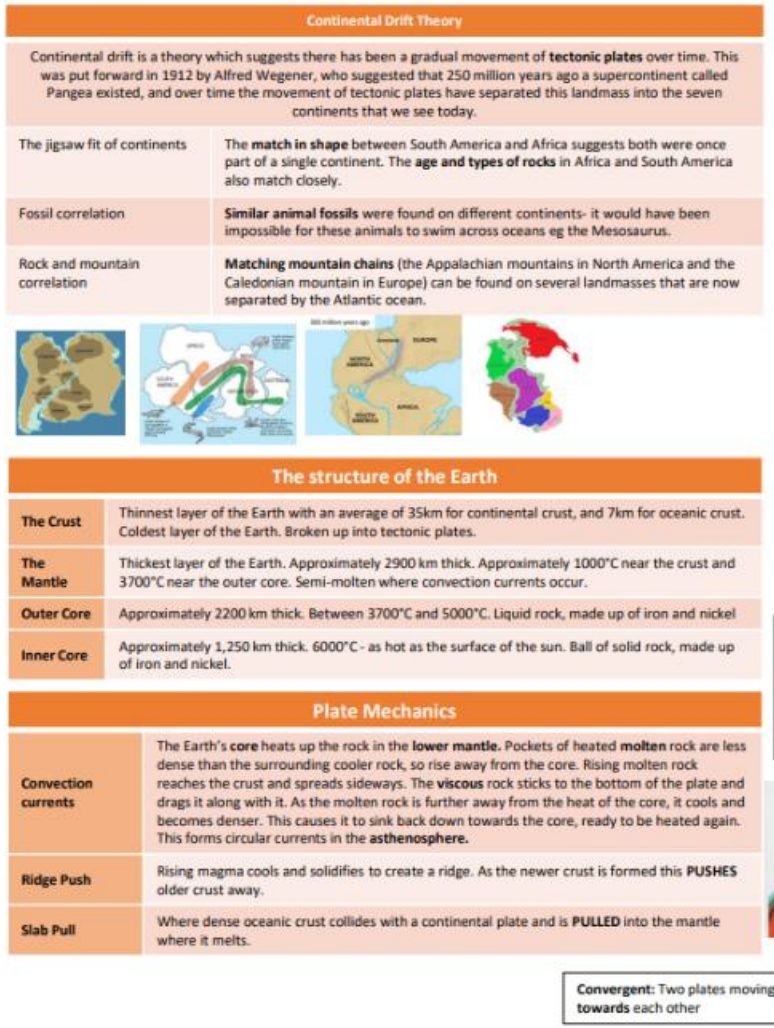
Subject guidance:

Geography	One 40-minute exam. Part 1. Knowledge recall Part 2. Geography Skills Part 3. Extended writing	**Development** - Classifications and distribution of development - Development indicators - How do countries develop - The development gap - Reasons why the UK is an AC and Ghana is an EDC. **Tectonic hazards** - Continental drift theory - The structure of the Earth - Plate boundaries - Causes of earthquakes & volcanoes - Haiti earthquake case study - Hazard management **Resource Management** - The supply and demand for resources - Human use of the environment - Impacts of resource consumption - Global access to food - Factors influencing food security **Geography skills** - describing distribution - Mean, Mode, Median, Range, Percentage change.	• **Knowledge organiser** and exercise book • The **'I Can statements'** can be used as your checklist. • All lesson PowerPoints will be uploaded to teams and each topic has a **revision PowerPoint** to help with the creation of flashcards. • Ensure you know what each command word means when it is used in a question. This will help you to structure your responses and know how much detail is required depending on the marks awarded. • The lesson before your assessment week lesson will be a revision lesson, but this lesson will not have the time to cover all the topics on the list provided.

2. Structuring your revision

Knowledge organisers:

(You could also use your lesson notes or other revision material provided by teachers to find the information you need.)



Continental Drift Theory

Continental drift is a theory which suggests there has been a gradual movement of **tectonic plates** over time. This was put forward in 1912 by Alfred Wegener, who suggested that 250 million years ago a supercontinent called Pangea existed, and over time the movement of tectonic plates have separated this landmass into the seven continents that we see today.

The jigsaw fit of continents	The **match in shape** between South America and Africa suggests both were once part of a single continent. The **age and types of rocks** in Africa and South America also match closely.
Fossil correlation	**Similar animal fossils** were found on different continents- it would have been impossible for these animals to swim across oceans eg the Mesosaurus.
Rock and mountain correlation	**Matching mountain chains** (the Appalachian mountains in North America and the Caledonian mountain in Europe) can be found on several landmasses that are now separated by the Atlantic ocean.

The structure of the Earth

The Crust	Thinnest layer of the Earth with an average of 35km for continental crust, and 7km for oceanic crust. Coldest layer of the Earth. Broken up into tectonic plates.
The Mantle	Thickest layer of the Earth. Approximately 2900 km thick. Approximately 1000°C near the crust and 3700°C near the outer core. Semi-molten where convection currents occur.
Outer Core	Approximately 2200 km thick. Between 3700°C and 5000°C. Liquid rock, made up of iron and nickel
Inner Core	Approximately 1,250 km thick. 6000°C - as hot as the surface of the sun. Ball of solid rock, made up of iron and nickel.

Plate Mechanics

Convection currents	The Earth's **core** heats up the rock in the **lower mantle.** Pockets of heated **molten** rock are less dense than the surrounding cooler rock, so rise away from the core. Rising molten rock reaches the crust and spreads sideways. The **viscous** rock sticks to the bottom of the plate and drags it along with it. As the molten rock is further away from the heat of the core, it cools and becomes denser. This causes it to sink back down towards the core, ready to be heated again. This forms circular currents in the **asthenosphere.**
Ridge Push	Rising magma cools and solidifies to create a ridge. As the newer crust is formed this **PUSHES** older crust away.
Slab Pull	Where dense oceanic crust collides with a continental plate and is **PULLED** into the mantle where it melts.

Year 8 Tectonic Hazards

Structure of the Earth

Crust
Inner Core
Mantle
Outer Core

Continental crust is the crust that forms the land whereas oceanic crust is found under the ocean. Continental crust is mostly made of granite which makes it less dense (lighter), whereas oceanic crust is made of basalt which makes it denser (heavier). Continental crust is thicker (30-50km), whereas oceanic crust is thinner (7km on average).

Convergent: Two plates moving **towards** each other

Divergent: Two plates moving **away** each other

Transform: Two plates **sliding** past each other- either in the same direction but at different speeds, or in different directions.

Key terms

Tectonic hazard	Earthquake and volcanic activity caused by the movement of tectonic plates.
Continental drift	A theory which suggests there has been a gradual movement of **tectonic plates** over time.
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Plate boundary	The place where two tectonic plates meet.
Lithosphere	The crust and uppermost part of the mantle. A greek word (lithos - rock, sphere, the rock that surrounds the Earth).
Asthenosphere	The lower layer of the Earth's mantle, below the lithosphere
Earthquake	the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's **lithosphere** that creates **seismic waves.**
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust from which lava, ash and gases erupt.
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Magnitude	How powerful the seismic waves are.
Vulnerability	The potential for loss.
Tsunami	A series of long, high sea waves caused by a sudden disturbance of the ocean floor, such as undersea earthquakes, underwater volcanic eruptions and landslides.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something

Most earthquakes and volcanoes are found in linear patterns along plate boundaries.
The highest number are found around the Pacific Ocean.
There are very few found in the middle of plates. However, there are some in the middle of plates, for example in Africa.

2. Structuring your revision

- Have a look at the examples of knowledge organisers for Geography and History.
- Which areas of these topics do you feel confident about and which are your priority areas?

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3. Effective revision techniques

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The most effective ways of revising are:

- ✓ **Retrieval (trying to remember what you've learned)**
- ✓ **Self-testing or quizzing**
- ✓ **Writing about what you've revised**
- ✓ **Explaining what you have revised to someone else**

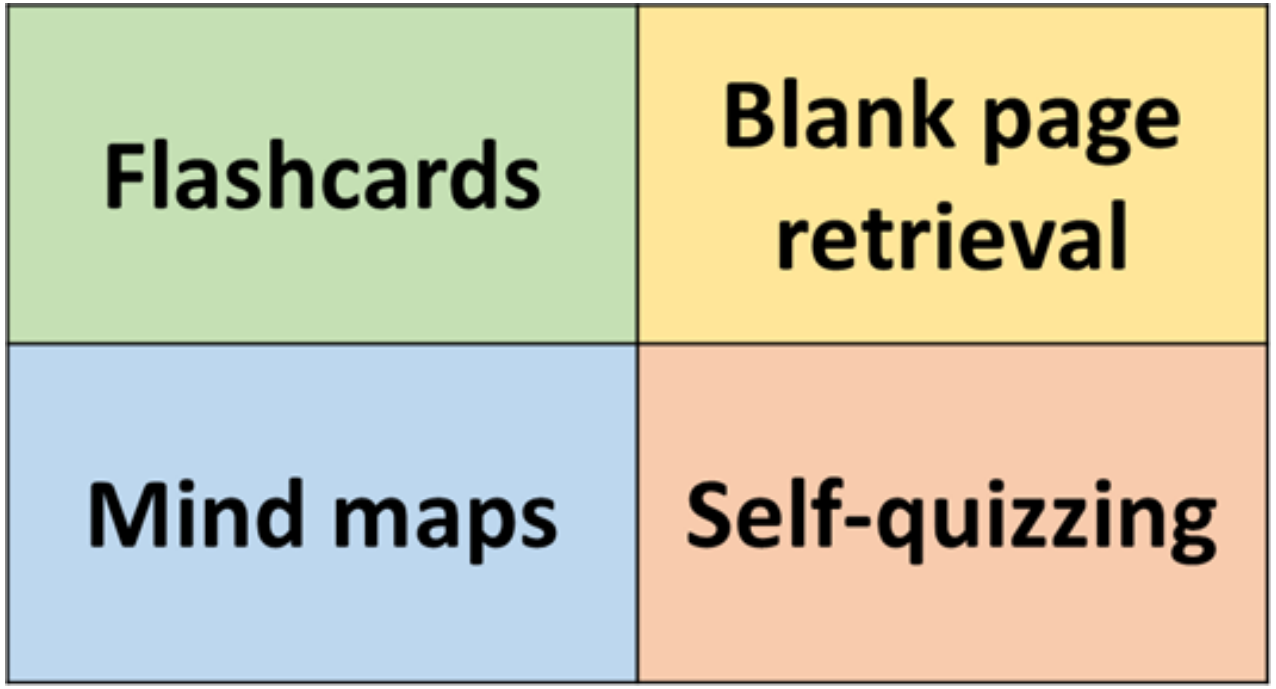
Not:

- × Reading the text over and over again in your head
- × Highlighting and underlining

3. Effective revision techniques

We want to support you to revise effectively for your exams by teaching you some revision strategies to help you get started:

Two strategies for **condensing** the information…

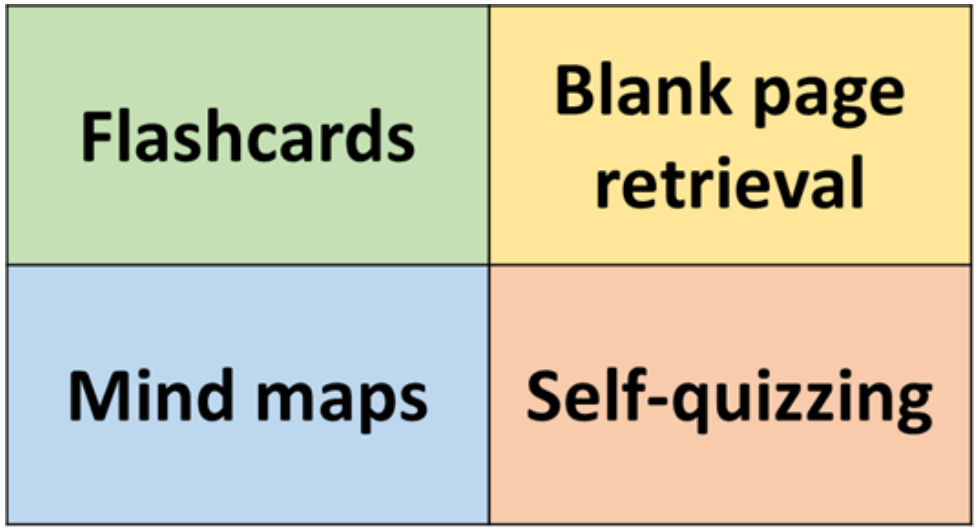


… and two strategies for **memorising** the information

3. Effective revision techniques

These revision strategies will help you make use of the **revision materials** you are given by your subject teachers.

The revision materials contain the knowledge you need to know – the aim of your revision is to **learn as much of this information as you can** so that you are able to remember it in your exams!



Flashcards

- **Flashcards** can be helpful in learning knowledge such as the dates of important events and the meanings of key words.
- Use your revision materials to make flashcards on the topic you are revising.

On one side of the card, write a **prompt** or **question**.	On the other side of the card, write the **information you want to revise** linked to the prompt or question (using your revision materials).

Flashcards

EXAMPLE

- First, use the information on the Geography knowledge organiser on Tectonic Hazards to plan four **flashcards** to help you learn about each layer that makes up the Earth.

On one side of the card, write the name of the layer.	**On the other side of the card, write bullet points to describe the features of that layer.**

Year 8 Tectonic Hazards

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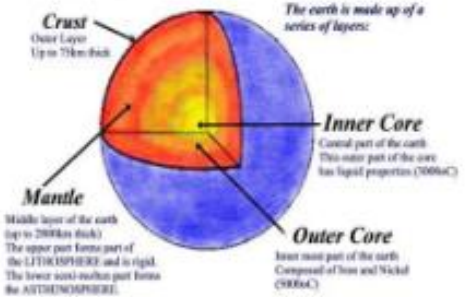

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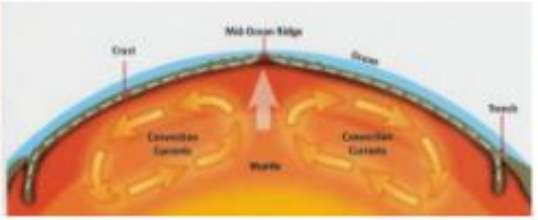

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Flashcards

EXAMPLE

- Now use the same knowledge organiser to plan four **revision cards** to help you learn the definitions of some of the key words.

On one side of the card, write the key term.	**On the other side of the card, write the definition of that term.**

Year 8 Tectonic Hazards

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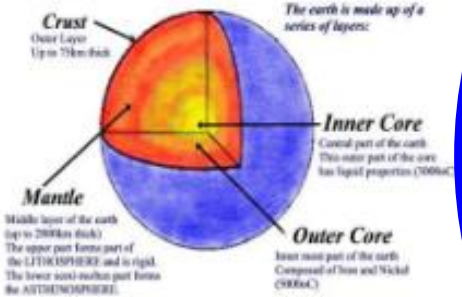

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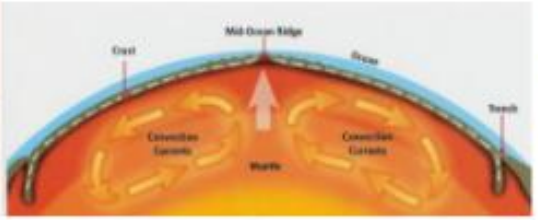

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Flashcards

EXAMPLE

- Now spend 2-3 minutes **testing yourself or getting your parent to test you** on your cards by looking the prompts and seeing if you can remember the information on the other side without looking.
- Check whether you remembered the information correctly:
  - **If you knew it, put the card in one pile.**
  - **If you did not remember it, put the card in another pile.**

Mindmaps

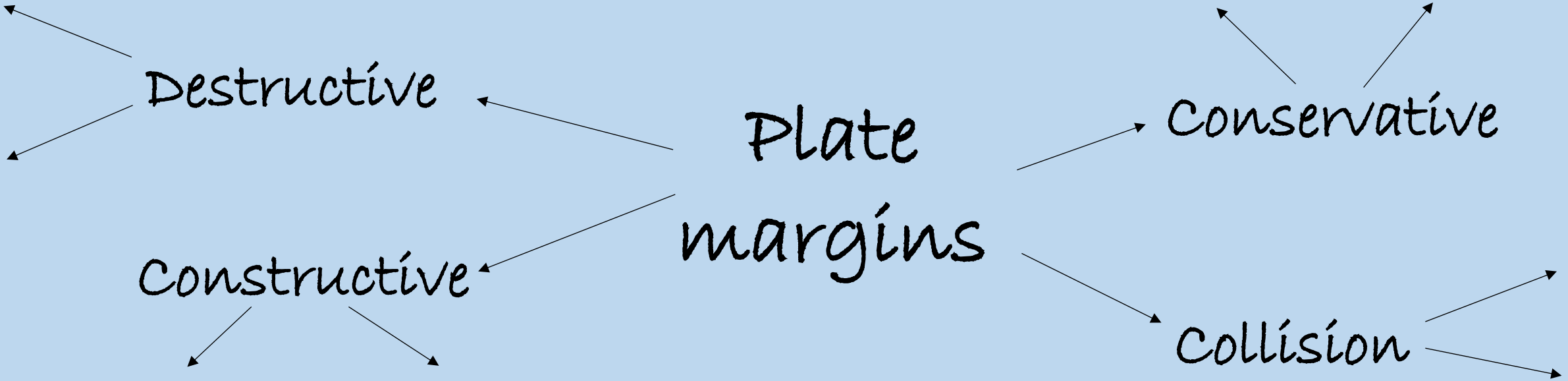
Mind maps require you to think about the links between different parts of a topic and to organise information as well as remembering it.

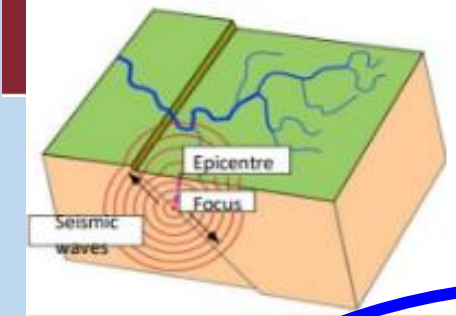
- Write the topic you want to revise in the middle of a page.
- Identify the sub-topics that branch off the main topic and add these to your mind map, making links between them.
- Add detail to each sub-topic branch using images and colour to help the information stick in your memory.
- Use your revision materials to add more information to each branch if you have forgotten anything.

Mindmaps

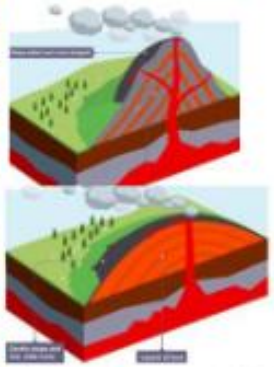
EXAMPLE

- Use the information on the other side of the Geography knowledge organiser to produce a mind map on **types of plate margin**, using the structure below as a starting point.





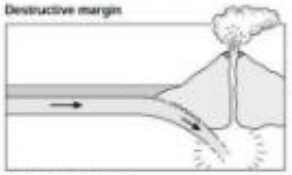
The **Richter scale** measures the power of the shaking itself (the **magnitude**), based on measurements made by a seismometer.
The **Mercalli scale** measures the intensity of the impacts of the earthquake, on a scale of 1 to 12. It is based on perception of the effects upon humans, buildings and the environment.



Types of Plate Margins

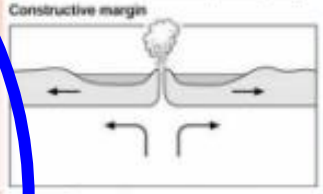
Destructive Plate Margin

Oceanic crust **converges** with a continental crust and **subducts** beneath the continental crust. When the oceanic plate **subducts**, friction causes the plates to catch and pressure builds up, when the pressure gets too much they slip and an **earthquake** occurs. As the oceanic crust sinks, it **melts,** due to the heat closer to the core, **destroying land**. This melting process creates new magma which finds a way out from under ground and erupts as an explosive **composite volcano**.



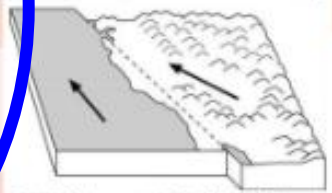
Constructive Plate Margin

As two plates **diverge,** a gap is created. Molten magma rises in between the two plates, forming **shield volcanoes.** The magma cools to form solid rock, which then forms part of the oceanic plate. As the plates move further apart, **new oceanic lithosphere** is continually being created and the ocean floor gets wider. Stress can build in this process, resulting in **earthquakes.** As the new lithosphere builds up it forms a **mid-oceanic ridge,** for example the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Where this happens on land, as two continental plates diverge, a **rift valley** is formed.



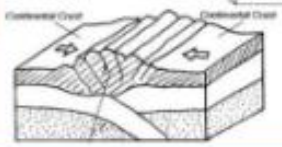
Conservative Plate Margin

Two plates grind past each other- either in the same direction but at different speeds, or in different directions. Stress energy builds up as the plates grind in each other, leading to them becoming stuck. When this stress energy is eventually released, the sudden movement creates an **earthquake.** There is **no volcanic activity** here as crust is neither formed or destroyed.



Collision Plate Margin

Two **continental crusts converge**. They are of equal densities so neither is subducted. Instead, the two plates crumple into one another. The pressure of the movement makes the **crust buckle, bend and push upward.** The pressure pushing them together can cause severe **earthquakes.** Over time this forms **fold mountains.**



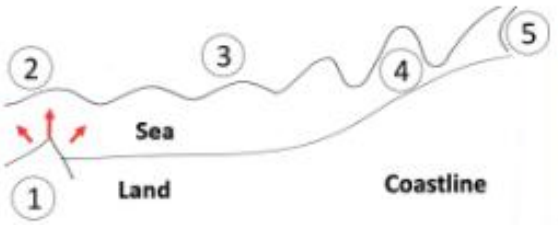
Volcanoes

Composite	Shield
Composite volcanoes are found on **destructive plate margins**, where the oceanic crust sinks beneath the continental crust. Composite volcanoes have the following characteristics: **Andesite lava**, which is very viscous (sticky). Steep sides as the lava doesn't flow very far before it solidifies. Alternate layers of ash and lava. For this reason, they're also known as **stratovolcanoes**. Strato means layers. Violent eruptions. Longer periods between eruptions.	Shield volcanoes are found on **constructive plate margins**, where two plates move away from one another. Shield volcanoes have the following characteristics: **Basaltic lava**, which is non-acidic and has low **viscosity** The lava flows for long distances before it solidifies, forming a shallow- sided volcano. No layers, as the volcano just consists of lava Less violent eruptions Shorter periods between eruptions (they erupt more frequently).

Eyjafjallajokull Iceland volcanic eruption

Iceland is located in the Atlantic ocean, where the North American and Eurasian plates diverge. Magma upwells between the plates through underwater volcanoes. This magma cools and solidifies to new basaltic rock. Overtime the volcanoes have grown into a mountain ridge the Mid Atlantic ridge. Most of the ridge is underwater, but it sticks out of the water in a few places forming islands such as Iceland. Iceland is made of layers of volcanic rock

Social impacts	Disruptions to infrastructure, 700 evacuations, roads shut down, 95,000 flights grounded.
Environmental impacts	Winds redistributed the ash that was pumped high into the atmosphere over Northern and western Europe. Up to a maximum of 30000 tonnes per day of CO2 into the air.
Economic impacts	Cost of £2.8 billion to Europe's economy, loss of $3.5 million for Kenyan farmers, 50,000 job losses in the Caribbean and Africa.



Tsunamis
Water is displaced by an underwater earthquake, volcano or landslide. Tsunami waves form above the disturbance. Waves travel outwards in all directions. As the wave approaches the shore it gets slowed down by friction with the sea bed, decreasing wave length. The water close to the land retreats back out to sea, known as drawback. The wave height increases, and the tsunami then hits the coast.

Haiti Earthquake

Haiti sits at **conservative plate boundary** between the Caribbean and North American plates. On 12th January 2010 an earthquake of **magnitude 7.0 on the Richter scale and 8.0 on the Mercalli scale** struck Haiti at 16:53 local time.

Social impacts	The number of deaths were estimated at 316,000 by the Haitian government, and 300,000 injured. Around 3 million people were affected by the earthquake- 1.5 million were made homeless when more than 180,000 homes were destroyed.
Environmental impacts	Approximately 19 million cubic metres of rubble and debris were created. The collapse of water supplies, a lack of basic sanitation and thousands of unburied bodies led to a spread of Cholera.
Economic impacts	It has been estimated that the final cost of the event could be around $8 billion. Haiti's important clothing factories were damaged. These provided over 60% of Haiti's exports. 1 in 5 jobs were lost. This along with the decline of tourism increased economic losses.

Hazard Management

Cross Braces: Diagonal supports intersect- providing the necessary distribution of force to enable a building to safely move with vibrations.

Base isolation: Constructing a building on top of flexible pads made of steel, rubber, and lead. When the base moves during the earthquake, the isolators vibrate while the structure itself remains steady.

Counter-weights: Engineers suspend a large weight with steel cables with a system of hydraulics at the top of the building. When the building begins the sway, the ball acts as a pendulum and moves in the opposite direction to stabilise the building.

Blank Page Retrieval

- **Blank page retrieval** is a useful way of checking how much you can remember after revising a topic.

➢ Once you have revised a topic, set yourself the challenge of writing down everything you can remember about it in 10 minutes.

➢ Once you have written as much as you can, compare your blank page retrieval to your revision materials to check your understanding.

➢ Add any key information or key words you have missed in a different colour.

Blank Page Retrieval

EXAMPLE

- Spend 2-3 minutes reviewing what happened on the first few key dates using the History knowledge organiser on Stuart Britain on the next slide, **writing it down** or **saying it out loud**.
- After 2-3 minutes, we will ask you to see how much of the key facts you can remember without looking at the knowledge organiser.

Y8 Knowledge Organiser – Stuart Britain

How far was 'the world turned upside down' in Britain, 1603-1660?

Key Individuals	
James I (James VI of Scotland)	King of Scotland 1567-1625 and King of England, Ireland and Scotland 1603-1625. Son of Mary, Queen of Scots (and Henry VIII's grandson). The 'Union Jack' was created and named after him.
Charles I	Son of James I; Protestant; became King because his older brother died before his father
Henrietta Maria	Daughter of Henri IV of France; Catholic
William Laud	Archbishop of Canterbury; Protestant but disrusted Puritans; initiated 'Laudian' reforms in the Church which were hated by Puritans
Bastwick, Burton and Prynne	Religious radicals (Protestants) who were arrested and tortured in 1637 for publishing their opposition to the Laudian Reforms – they had their ears cut off!
John Hampden	MP who refused to pay the Ship Money tax. He was tried in court in 1638 and forced to pay.
John Pym	MP who led the opposition to Charles' in Parliament. Financed the Parliamentarians during the ECW by setting up a well-organised tax collection system in 1643. He fined Royalist supporters living in Parliamentary areas, and had their estates confiscated
Oliver Cromwell	Parliamentary general; Puritan; set up the New Model Army; became Lord Protector of England 1653-58. Died of malaria in 1658. Posthumously executed., 1660.
Thomas Fairfax	Puritan; leader of Parliamentary army; set up the New Model Army
Richard Cromwell	Puritan; son of Oliver Cromwell; became Lord Protector on his father's death; lacked the full support of the army; resigned & went into exile
Charles II	Anglican but secretly Catholic; son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria; no legitimate children; converted to Catholicism on his death bed
Catherine of Braganza	Catholic, wife of Charles II; no children; introduced tea to Britain!

Date	Timeline
1603	Accession of James I to the throne of England, the first monarch of both England (James I) and Scotland (James VI)
1605	Gunpowder Plot: a failed terrorist plot to blow up England's King & Parliament, in an effort to end the persecution of Roman Catholics by the English government.
1606	The first Union Jack flag was formed of St Andrew's (Scotland) and St George's (England) crosses; 'Jack' is a traditional nickname for James (VI of Scotland & I of England). Wales was already a principality (territory) of England (united with, no longer separate); its flag has never been included in the Union Jack
1625	Charles I became King and married Henrietta Maria; Parliament only granted him custom duties for one year – this was unprecedented.
1629	Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled without them; period known as 'Personal Rule' or by Charles' enemies as 'The Eleven Years' Tyranny'
1633	Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury; his 'Laudian Reforms' to the Church of England were based on Arminianism, practices similar to those in Catholicism
1634	Ship Money tax is introduced to coastal towns, then in all of England in 1635.
1637	- The Prayer Book Rebellion in Scotland – Laud's new Prayer Book is introduced in Scotland without consultation with the Scottish clergy. Many of the Scottish clergy refused to read from the Prayer Book. A revolt broke out in St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh when a member of the congregation, Jenny Geddes, threw a stool at the preacher. - Bastwick, Burton and Prynne were arrested and tortured for publishing their opposition to the Laudian Reforms – had their ears cut off!
1639	The First Bishops' War - Charles sent an army to challenge the Prayer Book Rebellion in Scotland. Charles lost this war. The Scots demanded compensation.
1640	- Charles was forced to recall Parliament in order to raise the money needed to pay Scotland. This was called the 'Short Parliament'. - Charles defeated in The Second Bishops' War – Scots demanded £850 a day whilst they occupied northern English counties. He was forced to recall Parliament again.
1641	Feb: Parliament demanded that that Laud be impeached and his reforms overturned; that the Court of Star Chamber be shut down; that Ship Money be banned and Parliament had to be called at least every three years (the Triennial Act). Charles agreed.
	May: Parliament sent many of the King's senior advisors out of the country; Earl of Strafford executed; Archbishop Laud imprisoned in the Tower of London.
	Oct: Catholic rebellion against Protestant settlers in Ireland. 4,000 died and another 8,000 homeless. Charles and Parliament argued about who would lead the army to fight it.
	Nov: The Grand Remonstrance: Parliament published a list of 204 complaints against of Charles and demands, e.g. the right to approve the King's advisors and army commander.
	Dec: MP Arthur Haselrig presented the Militia Bill, demanding that Parliament be in command of the army to tackle the Irish Rebellion.
1642	Jan: Charles marched into the House of Commons with 300 soldiers to arrest his five leading critics,. The 5 MPs escaped out of the back via the River Thames.
	March: The Militia Bill was passed as law in March 1642, allowing Parliament to appoint (give jobs to) officers and lieutenants.
	April: Charles is refused entry into the state's arsenal of weapons in Hull.
	June: The Nineteen Propositions: Parliament issued list of new demands on 1st June including control over the Church, who the royal family married and how they were educated.
	22nd August: Charles raise the royal standard at Nottingham Castle, starting the civil war.
	23rd October: Battle of Edgehill – a draw between Charles and Parliament
1643	20th September: Battle of Newbury- a draw between Charles and Parliament
1644	2nd July: Battle of Marston Moor – Charles defeated by Parliament
1645	February: New Model Army created by Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell; 14th June: Battle of Naseby. Charles devastatingly defeated by Parliament
1646	End of the First Civil War, when Charles surrendered to the Scots who handed him over to Parliament, in return for money
1648	Second Civil War, when Charles persuaded the Scots to invade England on his behalf. 19th August: Battle of Preston; decisive victory for Parliament
	Pride's Purge: Colonel Pride removed from Parliament anyone who wanted to settle with Charles. This left a 'Rump Parliament' of 83 MPs
1649	Trial of Charles I on charges of being a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy"; Charles I executed. England becomes a Republic.
1653	Cromwell becomes Lord Protector.
1658	3rd September: Death of Oliver Cromwell; succeeded as Lord Protector.
1660	Parliament proclaimed Charles II (Charles I's son) King of England and invite him to return from exile in the Netherlands. England becomes a monarchy again.

Blank Page Retrieval

EXAMPLE

- **How many of the key dates can you remember** without looking at the knowledge organiser?
- Write down as much as you can remember on a piece of A4 paper.

Self-Quizzing

- **Self-quizzing enables** you to test yourself once you have revised a topic, to check you remember it.

- Write 10 questions to test yourself on the knowledge in that topic (or, if your teacher has provided you with questions, use these).
- Try to answer the questions from memory – either **writing down your answers** or **saying them out loud**.
- Go back to your revision materials and self-mark your answers in green pen.
- Revisit the questions that you were less confident about.

Self-Quizzing

EXAMPLE

- Spend 2-3 minutes reviewing the information about each key individual on the same History knowledge organiser, **writing it down or saying it out loud**.
- Afterwards, we will ask you to see how many of the questions on the next slide you can answer without looking at the knowledge organiser!

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Self-Quizzing

You can use the knowledge organisers to check your answers

EXAMPLE

- How many of these questions can you answer?

1. **Between what years was James I the King of Scotland?** 1567-1625
2. **What was the name of the daughter of Henri IV of France?** Henrietta Maria
3. **Why did Charles I become King?** His older brother died before his father
4. **What were the names of the 3 religious radicals who were arrested and tortured in 1637?** Bastwick, Burton, Prynne

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Thank you for coming!

Please let us know if you have any questions or if there is any other support that you would find helpful